



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and institutions continues as rapid as it has been for the last hundred years, it is not easy to imagine in what else it can possibly result. History has its great reactions, we are well aware, but under modern conditions it is difficult to conceive of the present revival of the war spirit continuing for a hundred years, or even for a quarter of that time, with so many powerful agencies of progress opposing it. We expect it — and we think on ample grounds — to be of short duration.

Not only so, but we feel sure that civilized humanity will not much longer tolerate the overgrown, ruinous armaments which have come up out of past conditions of social and international injustice and crime, and are to-day the terror of the world. A great upheaval of popular condemnation of them is sure to come in one way or another before long. With their overthrow will come a wider, more radical and more consistent disapproval of war in every form than has yet been seen. The twentieth century, we cannot help believing, will see these great and glorious things accomplished, and the world far along toward the reign of unbroken peace and loving, active fellowship, about which the great and good of many centuries have dreamed and prophesied. We wish we could see it all. We shall not. But our little day shall at least be filled with the best effort of which we are capable, that those who come after us may know nothing of the curse and shame of war. The twentieth century for peace, universal and permanent, ought to be one of the watchwords of every friend of human good.

Commemorative Meetings.

In view of the considerations advanced in the foregoing article, the American Peace Society, which has now been doing its work for seventy-three years, has not thought it right to let the opening of the century pass by without some special notice of the peace work done during the past century, the remarkable transformation of public sentiment which has taken place, and what has practically been accomplished in the employment of arbitration, instead of war, in the settlement of international disputes. The Society was one of the first agencies to propose the adoption of pacific means in the adjustment of controversies between nations, and more than sixty years ago, as it has done ever since, it vigorously maintained both the desirability and practicability of the establishment of a permanent international tribunal of arbitration.

It has been decided, therefore, by the Directors to devote the 16th of the present month (January) to meetings commemorative of what has been accomplished, and to promote deeper and wider interest in

the cause for the twentieth century. The meetings will be held in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, at 12 o'clock noon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. All the members of the Society and the friends of the cause of peace and goodwill within reach of Boston are earnestly urged to attend and to help make the day — Wednesday, the 16th inst. — one of strong and wide-reaching influence in the further advancement of arbitration and international peace.

The names of the speakers secured for the meetings give assurance that they will be most interesting and instructive. They are Robert Treat Paine, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison, Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, Ernest Howard Crosby of New York, Edward Atkinson, John Willis Baer, and Benjamin F. Trueblood. The subjects, as nearly as they can now be formulated, will be: The Accomplishments in Arbitration and Growth of Peace Sentiment the past Century; The Hague Court of Arbitration and What it may be expected to Accomplish; Women's Work for International Peace; the Fundamental Principles of Peace Work; Obstacles to International Arbitration; The Passing of the Soldier; The Demand of Commerce for Peace, and the Interest of Young Men and Young Women in International Brotherhood.

A full stenographic report of the addresses will be given in the February number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. If any of our friends wish to purchase extra copies for distribution in their neighborhoods, they will please let us know at once how many they desire in order that a sufficient number may be printed to supply all demands.

The Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

The President's Message to Congress on the 4th of December contained the following two paragraphs on the organization of the permanent court of arbitration:

"It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague on September 4 of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by sixteen powers; namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands. Japan has also since ratified the convention.

"The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized, and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration